BUSINESS NOTICES.

A BRELIANT ROMANCE.-BUT THE SUNDAY COURSER.—The whole commencement of "Handsoms Jack," the new American romance, will be reprinted with additional chapters in the issue of to-morrow. Buy The Courier, for this will be the last chance offered for you to obtain the story entire. Besides "Handsome Jack," the columns of The Courier will be crowded with attractive reading. Price only 3 cents. For alle everywhere.

FREEMAN, the Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st. not satisfied with salling his customers a better Hat for \$3.50 than they can get elsewhere for \$4, is now opening a spiendid assortment of Stone Marten, Finch, Lyux and other Furs, which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices. Call and see his unrivaled stock of Calldren's and blasses. Hate, Caps and Furs.

HATS AND CAPS, FALL STYLES .- As large a HATS AND CAMP in the city, on hand, and constant ouriety as can be found in the city, on hand, and constant ouriety as can be found in the city, on hand, and constant ouriety as can be found in the city, on hand, and constant our interest our in the city, on hand, and constant our interest our interest

A True Friend to the People is Knox. No. Lis Fulion-st., to the continues to sell them the most clean, tasty, easy-fitting, durable hats, for the low price of the not much other dealers may raise on the price of their articles.

Days, mouths and years may pass away.

With Knox old prices still remain;

Old worn-out hats give place to new,

Still adding laurels to his fame.

SUPERIOR FURS .- Ladies, if you want to select from a large assortment of Pora, got up in a superior syle, and comprising every modern shape, go to Young's premium Pur establishment, No. 22 Bowery. His Stone Martins, Minks, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Sontag, or Bertha Boas, are really beautiful.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—Although November is a Fall month, it generally brings with it a "nipping and an eager air," that renders warm clothing mecessary for the health as well as desirable for comfort. In anticipation of the chill, raw blasts which will soon provail, we see that W. T. JENNINGS & Co. are already displaying an almost boundless variety of ready-made Overcoats, Overseck, Cloaks, &c., of the styles which are to be "the rase" during the ensuing winter. The apparel farmished, obtain ready-made or to order, by the firm of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., of this city, has been considered, ever since we were a youth, as the beau ideal of elegance. Their store may be said to be "the glass of fashion;" and a JENNINGS Cost. Vest or pair of Pantaisons is universally understood to be beyond all question a model specimen of the reigning mode. In Overcoats they have this season especially distinguished themselves. We recommend our men of fashion to examine their stock. Nothing like it will be found in any establishment in the same line. Clothing made to order is rarely equal in fit and cut to their ready-made garmenta; said, when they execute an order, perfection may be expected without fear of disappointment. W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel. PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER .- Although

What Gentleman will go badly dressed when Clothing can be obtained so chesp at H. L. Foster's Clothing Store, No. 27 Courtlandiet, where every article of dress can be procured made up in the most fashionable and actidious manner. Call and satisfy yourself.

Tailors, have removed from No. 263 to No. 627 Broadway. (Browster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleecker-sia.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable mate-

Notice .- In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of C. W. SANDERS & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., the whole Stock of Dry Goods now on hand will be sold at a tremendous merifice, commencing on Monday, Nov. 8. The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 5 and 6, in order to re-mark the goods and make other necessary ar

WARM AND DURABLE UNDER-GARMENTS .-These articles, so indispensable at this season, to all who wish to protect themselves from coughs, colds, and ricumstam, should be bought of the importers and manufacturers, at the old stand, No. 104 Bowery. A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

Beads, of every description, for sale by
M. P. Brown,
No. 186 Pearlet.,
New-York.

TEN COLUMNS OF HANDSOME JACK.-The commencement of this new and exciting American romance will be reprinted to-morrow, so that all who wish to read it can now obtain it complete. Price 3 cents. For sale by all the Agents.

Late arrivals have added largely to our very beautiful stock of goods, the assortment of Merinoes, Silkanik and wool Plaids, Embroideries, Laces, Dress Goods, Indiest twilled Gloths, Clooks, Shawis, Linens, Flosiery, &c., being full and complete in all respects. Styles in every department the beat in the city, and goods at the lowest prices.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

From the far South, and in fact every section of the Union, orders for sets of Shirts pour into GREEN's catabilishment, No. 1 Astor House. It is an extra-ordinary fact textraordinary at least to those who do not know theocrtainty of the system of measurement, that no shirt made at GREEN's has ever failed to please.

Le Economy and Enjoyment are secured by

all who procure their SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS at No. 164 Bowery. The various styles imported and manufactured by the subscribers deserve the commendations universally awarded, and should be worn by all who wish A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers, No. 104 Bowery.

SOFT WHITE HANDS ARE DESIRABLE.-Ladies using India-Rubber Gloves for coal fires and sil household work, are sure of white hands. Chapped hands or all rheum immediately cured by their use. Sold at HITCACOCK & LEADBEATEN'S, No. 347 Broadway; BERRIAN'S, No. 661 do.; RICK & SMITH'S, 747 do.; and by all Rubber

The location of Union Hall, at a point where two great theroughfares intersect, and almost on a direct line from New-Jersey, as well as from Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, necessarily commands the attention of the ny of the Clothing and the w public, while the beauty of the Counting and the output denied lowness of the precs just as surely command their custom. Union Hall, cor. Fulton and Nassau-ste.

PETERSON & HUNGHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily, from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusually large and ele-gant stock of Carpetings, surpressing in brilliancy of color-richness of design and flaish, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own said not to be found elsewhere. Also the renovused World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

General House-Purnishing Articles and Toys; Wooden and Willow Ware of every description; Britannia, Tin, Japun, Iron, and other wares; Carriages, Rogons, Cabs, Propellers, Velocipedes, &c. &c. J. Kat-Loog, No. 123 Canal-st. basement store.

Housekeepers and all others in want of

Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Coun-

TRRES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare noveline, of fruit trees for the orchard and garden, ornamental trees, strade and rescent for the avenue, lawn or cemetery, vines for the grapery and exotic plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all postpaying applicants inclosing a postage stramp.

LADIES' GAITERS AND SHOES-At the urgen: request of numerous heeds of families. WATKINS, No. 115
Fulton-st., will be neeferth make Ladice' and Children's Gatters and Shoes to order on the same plan which has given such general satisfaction in gentlemen's work, viz : by taking drawings of the feet and keeping Lasts expressly for each customer. Ladics leaving their measures can be assured of getting articles equal to any made in New-York.

TEAS .- The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Roosevelt, the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do botter than elsewhere, either at wholesale or rotail. They have now no branch stores.

BRILLIANE, SPARKLING AND ATTRACTIVE. Handsome Jack, the new American Romance, should be read by everybody. The Sunday Courier of to-morrow will contain ten columns of it. Buy it. Price 3 cents. For sale by all the Agents.

TO BE SEEN FOR A FEW DAYS .- The sun, with its genial warmth, during the past few days, has brought out
the fair, and our streets are througed with beauty. So will
it bring out upon gray, light or red Hair, a becautiful anburn
or a hustrous black, if but moistaned with MATHEW's celebrated Venetian Liquid Huir Dye. Once seen, such besuty
will be appreciated. Price 50 cents. For sale by
A. B. & D. Savos, Agents,
No. 100 Fulton-si., corner of William.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. -So celebraird has Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific care for vectors. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome, and frequently fatal among children, pare to should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warm us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trul, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It issues and infallable. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

For sale in New York, wholesale and retail, by C. V. Clichner & Co., No. 81 Barclay et., and Boyd & Paul, No. 45 Courtlandtest. Sold also by all the principal draggists.

HAIR DYE AND WIOS .- BATCHELOR'S Man HAIR DYE AND WISS.—SAFCHALORS SHAN unfactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wir or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, to sure guarantee) or sold, wholeasle and retail, at No. 4 Wallst. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

Lyon's KATHAIRON-For preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair—the most desirable Toilet Article in the world. Ladies, try it! It costs but 25 cours in large bottles, and is sold by all principal dealers through-out North and South Amorica, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.

E. TROMAS LYON, No. 161 Broadway.

COLOR FOR COLOR.—CRISTADORO challenges Nature herself to surpass the beauty of his Browns and Blacks, produced by his Liquid Hair Dye. Applied and sold at CRISTADORO'S Whig and Scalp Establishment, No. 8 Astor House. Private rooms for applying Dyes and fitting

HEADACHE AND TOILET USE.—It is put up in large hand-some bottles, perfectly clean, and exhales the perfume of the most delightful flowers. Ladies, try it—it costs but 25 ceuts, and is far superior to any Tricopherous Lustral, or Invigorator. Sold everywhere. E. Thomas Lyon, No. 161 Broadway, New-York

LYON'S KATHAIRON, FOR THE HAIR, NERVOUS

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is Gouraup's Medicated Soap for caring pumples, freckles, salt theum. flesh worms, testor, sallowness, tan, roughness, chape, chafes, cracks, &c. Pouir's Subtle uproots har from any part of the body. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White and Hair Restorative, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway. The Germans have produced some very

excellent remedies for various d.s. ases. Among which may be specified Dr. Hooyt.ann's celebrated Bitters, for allo by C. M. Jackson, and used with remarkable success in liver compliant, isomdice, d'espepsis, nervous debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The Sunday Despatch says of this medicine:

"We feel convinced that in the use of the German Bitter and the storage of the stor

ters the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of great consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell. consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and its shell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system to commence with one teaspoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially office their ne."

dially advise their nee."
For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Fulton and William-sta; C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-sta, and by Mrs. Hays. in Brooklyn.

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cliaton Hall, No. 151 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston

It must be so! Lyon, thou reas Those are but counterfeits thy rivals sell.

The public are at length convinced that

LYON'S Magnetic Powder is the only insect bane in the world that is at once a perfectly infallible and a perfectly sefe article. LYON'S Magnetic Fills are certain death to rate and mice. The vermin do not die in their holes. Price, 25 cents per flask or box. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

BRILLIANT! SPARKLING! AND ATTRACTIVE!-Handsome Jack, the new American romance, should be read by everybody. The Sunday Conrier of to morrow will ontain ten columns of it. Price 3 cents.

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT .- The thou ands of visitors who saw and admired Gunnay's magnificent display of Degnerrectypes, at the Fair of the American Institute, will be gled to learn that he received the highest premium, a Gold Medal, for the best pictures on exhibiton. Gurney's galleries are at Nos. 189 and 349 Broadway, where pictures are taken in all weather, in the highest perfection

MORE BARIES! MORE BARIES! MORE BAsize—It is generally reported that more babies are brought to Page's Degerreotype Rooms, corner of Sta-av, and 14th-st, to have their pictures taken, than to any other establish-ment in the city. Likenesses of Infants taken in four sec-onds. Likenesses of deceased persons and invalids taken at their residences.

ONLY ONE PLACE.-Those beautiful Crayon Daguerrootypes, for which the price medal of the American Institute has just been awarded, are taken only by Root, at No. 563 Brootway. Call and see them. Pictures taken in any weather—fair, cloudy, or reiny.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1852.

t ₹ Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to re sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. For Europe.

The U.S. Mail steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Southampton and Bremen. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in wrsppers, ready for mailing.

THE VOTE OF THE CITY.

In another column of The Tribune we publish the vote of the City for Congress, State, City, County and Charter Officers, made up in good part from the returns of the District Canvassers, in the County Clerk's Office. The following are the aggregates for State and City

Umcers:	
Whig. Governor	Opposition. Majorities Seymour
Lt. Governor Kent	Church 32,556 1973 Follett 32,976 7543
Prison InspCrosby25,314	Clark 32,662 7343
Mayor	Westervelt.33,1959347 Orser31,4595330
Co. ClerkRibiett25,631	Connelly31,4%35232 Flagg82,4%36772
Corp. Counsel. Hoffman 26,376 Supreme Ct Kirkisod 26,132	Dillon30,1725796 Morris31,3945262
Superior Ct Mason 26,057 Marine Ct Av. Vote. 24,724	Etnmet 31,996 5349 Av. Vote 31,825 7191
Gov. Alms H Smith 24 208	Dugro30,6766468
City InspRiddle23,251 Rep. and SupAdams24,854	Downing31,8225371 Purdy32,1177783

Street, Com. Doane. 25.2.8 Furey. 31,463, 5255 Corners. Av. Whig.24,143 Av. Opp. 32,317, 3174 Mr. Meech, Whig, it will be seen, has been reclected to the office of Civil Justice in the District composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards

THE BRUTALITIES OF POLITICS.

In the heat of a Political contest, there are many things said and done which the calmer judgment even of their authors must condemn; yet we can remember no contest wherein so large a portion of the electioneering appeals on one side ranged so uniformly from the exceptionable to the detestable as in the late successful struggle of the Spoilsmen of an earlier day for the recovery of their forfeited power. Such deliberate and systematic lying by Governors, U. S. Senators, ex-Senators, ex-Heads of Departments, &c., &c., with regard to Gen-Scott's suggestion of a change in the Naturali. zation Laws in behalf of old soldiers-such base appeals to the friends of Clay and Webster to vote against Gen. Scott in order to wreak their vengeance on Gov. Seward-such persistent and shameless efforts to persuade the ignorant new comers from Europe that the triumph of the Whigs would be followed by their privation of the Right of Suffrage, &c., &c .were never equaled before, and we trust will never be paralleled hereafter. We have a living faith that such iniquity cannot prosper, and that the ensuing four years will not clapse without witnessing its condign punishment.

Perhaps nowhere have the appeals to Man's baser passions and ignobler appetites been more incessant and rancorous than in the harangues to which the walls of Tammany Hall have resounded. We cannot now recall one speech made there this season which, as reported, could be pronounced by its warmest admirer of secular in their inculcations. And this is the a nature to ennoble and exalt its applauding auditors. We speak not, of course, of its partisan scope and intent, but of the means through which its ends were sought. And we should like to see some philanthropic, moral, | rection ! Christian parent (and there are some such who vote as Tammany dictates) read over the reported speeches made since last June at the Wigwam, and answer us these questions-'Are the sentiments here inculcated, the ethics evolved, such as you would like to have your children imbibe and assimilate ! Is the moral tone of these speeches calculated to render your sons who came to listen and remained to cheer either useful in life or la-

mented in death ?' Perhaps among the habitual orators of Tammany there is none who, out of politics, is more turer in politics for the means of sating his anligacy, like some of those who loom largely in fervor of his patriotism.

Tammany and are thence quoted and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land : he is a member of our bar of good character and fair practice, and would spurn the association, outside of a political conclave, of the darker spirits with whom he mingles in Tammany. Yet, once within the walls of that edifice, he seems inspired by its genius-say rather, its demon-to utter sentiments so revolting and indulge in language so disgusting as to call down upon his head the rebukes even of compatriots who are not easily shocked by any exhibition of partisan malignity whereof a Whig is the target.

There are expressions employed by Mr. Brady in his more recent harangues with which we cannot consent to stain our columns; but the following extract contains no positive indecency, and we give it as a fair illustration of the spirit by which the whole is pervaded --

"I ask all who hear me, whatever their birth or relig-ion, never to forget, I ber you, who are "native here and to the manor born," always to remember, that Seward, when Governer of this State, in one of his messages, when Governer of this State in one of his messages, made a recommendation more detestable than any which ever before issued from any American demangeme. You may have forgotten it: I never will. [Applause.] From this moment to the time of my death there can be no labor too severe—no sucrinice too great—which I will not attempt or suffer, in the hope of consigning the author of the suggestion I have mentioned to a political death, from which there will be neither resurrection nor the hope of it. [Applause.] What do I allude to? You who are yet young must remember that at school in our happy land, you sat on the same benches, shared your pleasures and no doubt punishments, with boys, of the national origin or religious tenets of whose ancessors you knew nothing. You knew not the religion of the boy who sat next you. How delightful was that happy association! And yet Seward proposed to break up this brotherhood of American youth—to separate you into classes, so that the light by might go here the Garman have the Calchelia. ican youth—to separate you into classes, so that the Irish boy might go here, the German there, the Catholic by teachers speaking the same language with them-selves, and professing the same religious faith."

Bear in mind that the James T. Brady who

utters the above is himself the son of an Irish

immigrant, and that whatever religion he has is probably that of his Catholic ancestors, Notoriously, the Catholics of this country, as of all other countries, are jealous of the influence of Protestant teaching, though nominally secular, on the faith of their children, and prefer teachers of their own church where such can be had. All this may be very absurd and even culpablewe are only stating a notorious fact, not justifying a belief. Of Catholic youth many thousands are annually arriving in our City, mainly the children of very poor and not very enlightened parents. It is of very great consequenceat least, Gov. Seward thought and we think so-that these children should be attracted forthwith to our Schools, and not left to form habits amid the vagrancy and vice of our streets. Now, at the time Gov. Seward made his recommendation so execrated above, the Public Schools of our City were notoriously under Protestant influence and conformed to Protestant ideas to a far greater extent than they now are. The Catholics had no real share in their management, which they now enjoy under the School Law of 1842. Their Bishop and Clergy regarded the Publie Schools with marked distrust if not with absolute hostility, as engines of Protestant proselytism. The Catholic laity largely shared these prepossessions, and kept their children from school in consequence. Suppose they were all mistaken, what was to be done about it? There was no law compelling attendance at school, and no means of enforcing it if there had been. The horse could at best only be led to the water-the problem was to make him drink. In this dilemma, Gov. Seward suggested the establishment of additional schools, not to teach Theology or Foreign verse with them in their mother tongues respectively. There was of course no thought of compulsion-the German, the Irish, the Catholie or Protestant, would still be at full liberty to attend any of the schools previously existing if he chose or his parents preferred it : but there would be two or more schools in addition to these, wherein German or Irish Catholic children, perhaps unable at the outset to understand or speak English, so as to hold communication with most teachers, might be taught plain English by instructors who could address them intelligibly and understand their answers or requests, while their known coincidence of faith would obviate all fear of insidious attacks on their cherished religion. ical. In the absence of just such teachers, many children formerly were and some still are withheld from school, until they learn the rudiments of our language, not from any well of English undefiled,' but from the chatter of the streets, of the markets, and of such meetings as that addressed by Mr. Brady-which, we need hardly remark, is often more energetic than accurate or edifying. We have no doubt that the success of Gov. Seward's proposition. while it would have deprived no single child of advantages previously enjoyed, would have called thousands at once from the streets, alleys and crowded dwellings wherein they were wasting precious moments, and brought them within the influence of well-conducted common schools, taught, indeed, by Catholics who could speak Irish and German respectively, but purely American in their character and crime for which Mr. Brady sees fit to heap on Gov. Seward's head every variety of defama-

tion, and threatens to pursue him untiringly to a political death beyond the hope of resur-If it be indeed a grievous fault of Gov. Seward that he has attempted to serve the Irish immigrants in America, it must at least be admitted that grievously has he answered it. When he was reelected Governor, their vote was cast against him with upparalleled unanimity; and now we see that the hope of thus crushing and annihilating Seward was held out to them by their leaders as one of their main inducements to oppose and defeat Gen. Scott. We presume that if the Irish of our City were required to vote for or against his immediate death by hanging, the affirmative would carry generally esteemed and respected than Mr. | it by a large majority, and that thereupon Coun-James T. Brady. He is no desperate adven- selor Brady would adjust the rope and knock away the substructure with an alacrity and imal appetites and prolonging his existence, no heartiness befitting the chasteness of his pensioner and pimp of haunts of debasing prof- rhetoric, the meckness of his spirit, and the LAND AND PEOPLE.

We recently received two business letters from a law firm in the newer portion of Wisconsin, which so forcibly illustrate the viciousness of the present system of disposing of our Public Lands that we present their substance

It is already well enough known that Congress has seen fit to grant Bounty Lands to each surviving soldier who has fought for the country in any of our past wars. It is not so generally known, but not the less true, that most of the Warrants for these Lands went directly into the hands of speculators, who at an early day traversed the country hunting up old soldiers and buying up their ' chances,' as they termed them, for some \$20 or \$30 cash in hand for each right to a quarter-section of public land; though we have heard that a good many were sold as low as \$16, or at the rate of ten cents per acre. True, these Bounty Warrants, or claims to receive them, were expressly made unassignable or incapable of transfer: but the speculators were glad of that-it only reduced the price and enabled them to secure a richer harvest. They knew how to knock the spots' out of the non-transfer clause at the proper time; and so, when they were all ready, a fresh act or resolve of Congress, making all these non-assignable Warrants assignable, was introduced and passed, as was forcordained from the beginning. If \$100,000 would not have secured this, they could richly have afforded to pay \$300,000, and then their Land Warrants would have cost them less than \$50 in all for each quartersection-now bringing \$140 to \$150 ready cash. -Now for the next step:

The law firm aforesaid wrote us inquiring if capital could not here be found to embark in a Western land business under the state of facts as follows:

In their section of Wisconsin, settlement has preceded the offering of the lands for salethe lands being deemed particularly inviting. Now they are (or recently were) up for sale; and the 'squatters' must buy and pay for them or they will be bought over their heads by others. But they did not expect the sale to come so soon, and are unprepared with cashas most of them would doubtless be if the sale were postponed to this time next year, or the year after. Yet they must secure their lands, which they have considerably improved and value far above the Government price; so our lawyer correspondents wrote to inquire if we could not find capitalists here who would buy their lands in their behalf, paying for each quarter-section a Bounty Warrant, costing, say \$146, and taking a mortgage or absolute title, but with an understanding that the squatters may each redeem his homestead by paying \$200 in cash, say at two years' end, with interest at twelve per cent. thereon. In other words--the squatters want to borrow \$146 each on ample real estate security, and pay \$102 for its use two years, or something over 35 per cent. per annum! However, our last letter apologized for the darkening of the prospect. owing to the recent influx of speculators, who had cheapened the market so that our legal friends thought that any Eastern capitalist who might now embark in the business could not expect to realize more than 15 to 20 per cent.

clear of all costs and contingencies;

Just consider a moment: The Government receives nothing for these lands-absolutely nothing-but makes a present of some \$16 to \$50 each to sundry volunteers or drafted militia who were called into its service in some one or another of our past Languages, but employing teachers of the wars. But the rugged pioneers who hew out same faith with the pupils and able to con- the first paths through the wilderness, and bring the stubborn earth into subjection to the uses of civilized man, will pay for their quertersection each at least \$248 in hard-earned eash. if they shall be able to pay at two years' end, as contemplated : if not, (as will too often be the case,) then \$24 per annum more, with costs and contingencies, until they shall be able to refund the principal-not the actual cost of the land warrant to the last speculator, but the \$200 which they are very glad to buy it for. And this they must earn by rugged labor, rarely averaging then 75 cents per day, while living in log cabins, often out of reach of schools and churches-their children ragged and their mental wants even worse cared for than their phys-

> One of these days there will come an end to all this. The poor man needing a spot of earth to cultivate will be welcomed to choose any one not already chosen as freely as he may now drink of the mountain stream or bask in the summer sunshine. It will not be possible very soon to establish the vital principle that no man shall take to himself any more of the Public Lands than one man can really need or use, because Slavery stands in the way of this as of so many other essential Reforms, and Slavery is practically 'the higher law' of this country,-Free Labor does not need more than a quartersection of land to each freehold cultivator, with liberty to as many as see fit to combine their several holdings in a joint stock-but Slavery requires plantations of five hundred to twelve hundred acres, and will have them. Yet the proposition that every landless man be legally permitted to take freely for his own use and improvement a patch of unappropriated land whereon to pitch his tent and grow food for his children, is so manifestly just and beneficent that we trust its triumph cannot long be de-

ADVICE TO FLIBUSTIERS.

Now that the great day of Flibustiering is about to dawn in earnest, and the gentlemen in that line are likely to have their hands full of business and their heads full of excitement, a word of advice from a mere spectator, even if not kindly taken, may be found profitable in the way of saving useless expenditure of labor, money and life. Therefore,

1. If you want Cuba, buy it if you can : don't stand about the price ; double Mr. Polk's offer of a hundred and eighty millions and so on, up to a sum sufficient to entice the Spanish Government to sell out. In that way you make sure at once of extending the area of freedom and adding two new Senators to the invincible phalanx of the Slave power. We know this is

Cuba. But you can't. The Spaniards are too much for you, aided, as in the last extremity they will be, by half a million of infuriated negroes. It will never do to drive them into abolishing the patriarchal institution. What would Cuba be worth to the Model Republic with five hundred thousand free blacks among her citizens? And what effect would a negro State in that neighborhood have upon the peace and glory of our own Southern brethren ? You see the thing is impossible, and like prudent men you will give it up, or at least postpone it till 1856, when it will make a good war-cry for the Democracy.

2. Having thus laid Cuba aside for the present, your thoughts will naturally direct themselves toward St. Domingo. There the chances are better. Preparations, it is said, have already been made to colonize that interesting island. A steamer is bought, or to be bought, and eight hundred whole-souled flibustiers are to move out there on terms highly advantageous for themselves. We don't know whether our old friends Duff and Ben. E. Green are the engineers of this enterprise, but it would not be discreditable even to their genius and experience. The Colonists go as the champions of freedom in a double, or rather in a treble sense. In the first place they will defend republicanism as embodied in the Dominican Republic; in the second place they will combat monarchy and despotism, as embodied in his Majesty Faustin, the Emperor of Hayti, and in the third place they will finally reestablish Slavery in Dominica and annex the same as a new negro market, to our own glorious confederation. Thus they will accomplish all that a true-born flibustier could desire, and fill up the measure of their own aspirations. 3. But even this brilliant picture has its

dark side. You will require a great many flibustiers to reestablish Slavery there, and what with yellow fever and other little incidents of such an enterprise, it will be expensive. It will also have serious complications in its train. Suppose Dominica converted into a United State, what is to become of Hayti? Shall we make war on and conquer its million or so of people ? And after conquest, what shall we do then ! Annex them also to the Union as a free State? Or make slaves of them and divide them among the conquerors after the good old patriarchal style? As for instance: To Capt. (Gen.?) Isaiah Rynders a village with 1,000 head; to Senator (President?) Douglas a village with 200 head: to Henry B. Stanton a plantation with 50 head: to Gen. Cass a large drove, with a tract of wild land : and so on till all the heroes of pure Democratic flibusterism have had their share. But as we said, this movement would be difficult in some respects, and we accordingly advise its postponement along with that of Cuba.

4. But in Mexico there are none of these hindrances, and you may fall to without hesitation. All the northern part of the country may be had with good management without much trouble, and what will be more grateful to your feelings, without danger. The States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New-Leon, Tamaulipas, Durango, and perhaps San Luis Potosi, should first be struck at. As the Camanches are already carrying on a pretty potent war against the Mexicans in those States, the flibustiers would do well to make a little arrangement with them for operations on joint account. The six or seven provinces could be revolutionized in the course of next sun mer or autumn, and Slavery be established in them in season for their annexation before the Thirty-third Congress has closed its first session. It is true that this would be rather quick work, but practice makes perfect and public opinion is ripe for the event. At least three full grown States could be got out of the batch, with six Senators, besides others in prospect, sufficient to balance all the free States ikely to come in for half a century. Thus the Union will be preserved, while the look for private plunder is excellent.

This, then, is the plan for the flibustiers to edopt. It is worth a dozen of any they can lay against Cuba or St. Domingo. Those may be good for future elections, but this is good for immediate practical use. And meanwhile, as long as the present Administration is in power, and until they can get themselves well organized and fitted out, our friendly advice to the common run of individuals among them is, in any little jobs of flibustiering they may undertake on personal risk and account, to take care and keep out of the hands of the law.

MENNONITE COLONIES IN RUSSIA.

One of the less numerous sects found here and there in Germany enjoying a partial toleration in consideration of their industry and thrift. and consequent ability to pay taxes, is composed of the followers of Menno, a contemporary of John Matthias-known (incorrectly) as Jehn of Leyden-the leader of the Anabaptists, against whom Luther fulminated his thunders. Menno's doctrines were free from the anti-social and licentious tonets, and from the pretensions to inspiration of which historians have accused-rightly or wrongly-the Anabaptists. He agreed with them, however, in condemning infant baptism, in expecting a personal reign of Christ on earth for a thousand years, in excluding magistrates from the Church, in his utter opposition to all war, &c. He insisted upon the most absolute performance of all moral duties and was exceedingly strict in punishing offenders.

The Mennonites, accordingly, at the present day, stand in Germany in some such position as the Friends or Quakers occupy with us, and in the states where they are tolerated are generally exempt from military service, by paying a commutation tax.

A recent ukase of the Russian Czar pays, by implication, a high tribute to the virtues of this sect. The document referred to grants permission to a hundred families of Mennonites from the Province of West Prussia (at the mouth of the Vistula) to form a colony within the Russian limits. The objects of Russia in inviting these harmless, peaceful religionists to remove thither, as expressed in the ukase, and the terms offered them, are curious enough to be laid before the readers of The Tribune. not what you want to do. You want to Texanize | After complying with the usual police regula-

tions and forms, each family is to deposit at least 350 Prussian thalers (about \$262) win the Russian Embassy at Berlin, which is to be re-funded on its arrival at the colony, minthe expenses of the removal. Each separate settlement must consist of at least twelve family lies, who must sign an instrument to the effect that they will ever keep in view the main & ject of the colony—that of serving as example to the other cultivators of the soil in their view ty-and will carefully follow the course him. erto pursued by those of their sect who have previously settled on the Molotschna. In return they and their descendents are to be exempted from military service. After twenty years have elapsed they are to be exempted from the army by paying to the Government, for each able-bodied man, the sum of 300 silver rubles, about \$225-that being the value of recruit, in the estimation of the Russian Gov. ernment.

During the first ten years the colonists are to be free from all taxation. The present company are to settle in the Circles of Nowousend and Nikolajewsk, where there already are Ger. man settlers. Here they are to have, each facilv. 65 dissatines, equal to 168 acres, of land. for which during the first ten years nothing is paid, but afterward will be charged with a small annual ground rent. Should the colonists, to improve their condition, choose to remove to other districts, they are to have that privilege: paying, however, a rent for the lands in proportion to their excellence. The lands and apart for the Mennonites shall be granted for no other purpose, yet if on their arrival the number of families prove less than expected. no more than the specified 65 dessatines is to be granted to a family. The rest, until it is all taken up by new comers, is to be rented as the property of the Czar, to any of the settlers who desire it, at a very low rate. Another right granted those people is that of distilling and selling spirituous liquors in their own districts. And finally, each of these emigrants is permitted to carry with him free of duty, besides the necessary clothes for the family, agricultural tools, &c., property of a value which, if paying duty, would be charged to the amount of 100 silver rubles, (\$75.)

MR. WEBSTER AND OFFICE.-W. H. E. discovers in our remark on Mr. Webster's al. leged hastening to his grave because he was not nominated for President, "the betrayal of a bad spirit," and asks-

"Can you not find in that a good as well as an ent motive? Can you not suppose that Mr. Webster's 'cha-grin may have arisen from a noble rather than a mean sentiment?—that he was mortified, wounded, destroyed -not because he failed to get office and place for the gratification of ignoble feelings, but because he had failed to win the confidence and honorable regard of his fellow men-because his Whig brethren had, in his opinion, turned their backs upon an old and long tried empanion, deserted an old friend, proved treacherous and recreant, as other friends have proved, and turned their backs upon him at a critical period, and thereby falsified history' so as to leave a serious blight upon his good name forever?"

Now we have attributed no "motive" at all to Mr. Webster-have not made and do not indorse the assertion that he died of chagrin nor any thing of the sort. We see no reason to go behind the report of the doctors, who found in his corpse after death abundant physical causes for Mr. Webster's decease, independent of any mental predisposition. But if he did die of mortification at his Baltimore defeat, we say the fact is not honorable to his memory-nay, is more discreditable than it was or might have been to retain the second

office in the country after the fit time had arrived for leaving it. -But there is one phase of our correspondent's letter to which we most decidedly obect-that which esteems it "recreant" "treacherous" in a party not to nominate this

or that great man for President. A party may do itself great wrong by a nomination-it may make a sad blunder, and irretrievably mar is prespects or its fortunes-but it owes no man fealty or service, and is under no obligation to support a candidate when it believes the pallie interest would be better subserved by taking up some one else. Nor does it follow thes a man has "failed to win the confidence" of his party, because it does not see fit to make s fruitless struggle for his elevation to some inportant post. There are many good Whigs who enjoy our " confidence " in an eminent degree, yet whom we never supported and never expect to support for office, and to whom we nevertheless have not been "treacherous" nor "recreant." Office is a great trust, & great responsibility; to a windbag it is a great elevation, but not to a Webster. We do not think his place in history would have been proved by his election to the Presidency .-Would Secrates have made a grander figure in history had he 'wielded at will the fiers demogracie' of Athens, and flourished be Cleon or Little Giant of his earthly life. stead of drinking the hemlock? No, it is weakness-a sad, deplorable weakness-is a man as great as Webster to imagine the Prodency at all material to the completeness of his career. It seems almost Atheistic, or least Sadducean. In so saying, we do question the good intentions and patriotic pur poses of any aspirant; we simply insist that each should take care that his own motives pure, his purposes upright, and then rest satisfied that the place assigned him in the Protidence of God is that which, all things contiered, is best for him and for mankind.

The Commercial Advertiser is applied because "one Whig journal" has seen propto copy Theodore Parker's recent sermon, to pronounce its estimate of Mr. Webster's character mainly just. Our neighbor fears that this is the " hint of an issue to be hereafter considered as a Whig issue," and nounces that it will not stand any such thing either for the sake of peace or the interest of party. What it will do at any and every cost is to adhere to the "broad national platform adopted by the Baltimore Convention, and not fraternize with any body that does more or less. It has had enough of support ing candidates and repudiating platforms.

We are glad to bave this new assurance our cotemporary's long-proved consistency. We treated that platform rather badly when it was alive, but we none the less appreciate